

Appendix

South Dakota Teacher's One-Room School Described in Time Magazine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. GEORGE McGOVERN

OF SOUTH DAKOTA

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 9, 1965

Mr. McGOVERN. Mr. President, the April 9, 1965, issue of Time magazine includes an article describing the activities of Mrs. Alice Lundberg and her students at Unityville, S. Dak.

All across South Dakota, dedicated teachers have performed a great public service in ministering to the needs of small communities in rural areas. That story is told in part in the article published in Time magazine. I ask unanimous consent that the article be printed in the Appendix of the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

PUBLIC SCHOOLS: SURVIVAL OF THE ONE-ROOM

In historical parks across the United States, tiny museum-piece schoolhouses, with beffy, potbellied stove, and initial-scarred benches, set city-bred youngsters to speculating about how cute the one-teacher, one-room school must have been. Yet for a surprising number of children, this kind of school is neither quaint nor historical: they attend one daily. Despite the big trend toward consolidation, some 10,000 one-room schools still function in rural America.

The number has been dropping steadily: from 198,037, or 70 percent of public grade schools, in 1918, to 13,330, about 20 percent, in 1960. To survive, a one-room school has to be firmly rooted in its isolated location far from population centers and in the fierce pride of rural residents who want their own school and fear the corrupting influence—and higher taxes—of the town school districts. The one-room school is most numerous in such Midwest States as Nebraska, Wisconsin, and the Dakotas; most hardy in the mountain regions of Montana, Colorado, and Nevada.

ROOF WATER

In Unityville, S. Dak., a 12-family hamlet 42 miles northwest of Sioux Falls, Mrs. Alice Lundberg, 36, drives her white 1959 Mercury 8 miles from her farmhouse each morning to reach the white wooden schoolhouse by 7:45 a.m. Alone in the 28- by 25-foot classroom, she spends 80 minutes plotting the 36 separate topics for her 17 pupils, who come from 7 nearby farm families. She teaches them on six grade levels, from first to eighth (she has no sixth and seventh graders). The 66-year-old school is surrounded by corn and barley fields; 48 silos filled with Government-owned surplus corn loom nearby.

The school has no running water, which explains 1 of the 10 commandments hung on the wall: "Stop and think before you drink." (Another one says: "Choose a date who would make a good mate.") Children drink from a canister containing rainwater drained

off the schoolhouse roof. Prominent on a bookshelf near the door is a roll of toilet tissue, from which the children unself-consciously tear off a length as they leave for one of the two privies out back under a couple of evergreens.

At the 9:05 bell, the patient, methodical Mrs. Lundberg plunges into her multiple chores. For 15 minutes she flashes reading cards to her three first-graders, has them read a story, "George and the Cherry Tree." Some of the others stray from their individual assignments to follow the story. Next

comes a second-grade language class for Keith Myren, 8, and Becky Koepsell, 7, interrupted by questions from the still reading first-graders. Then second-graders read aloud, while Mrs. Lundberg checks desk to desk on the work of others. An 8-minute science lesson for the fourth and fifth grades centers on such questions as, "Why is water often muddy?" Mrs. Lundberg deftly fields second-grade arithmetic questions while teaching eighth-grade biology, stops to help a boy identify a picture in his reading book. If a pupil cannot get her attention, he amiably asks an older pupil, who is happy to help.

So it goes throughout Mrs. Lundberg's day. The children remain cooperative and orderly, observing the rule that no more than two can leave their desks at once. Mrs. Lundberg, who has taught for 16 years in one-room schools, has altered her methods little during that time, and doubts the value of such trends as new math and language techniques. "We prefer the traditional methods," she says. "The only technique is good planning."

A PICKLED BAT

Elsewhere one-room teachers, more open to new methods, take advantage of their unique situation to create a modern ideal: the ungraded school. In a 5-year-old, electrically heated brick school amid the rolling hills of Acton, Mont., 20 miles from Billings, Mrs. Lorna McKenney, 40, lets her nine pupils ignore grade lines, develop at any pace they can. Eugene Ivie, in her second year, reads so fast she stumbles over the words. Based on State tests, six of the pupils rate above the national averages in reading, language and arithmetic.

When a child surpasses in arithmetic, his name goes on the blackboard in colored chalk. One day last week, five names were on the board and, explained Mrs. McKenney, "Connie's name should also be in color, but yellow is the only color left and she tests yellow." The school's prized science exhibit is a pickled bat; its biologically educational mascot is a live monkey.

Mrs. McKenney insists that her school compares favorably with most city schools. "We have a full day of teaching here. No breaks for announcements. No running in the halls. No stopping in the middle of a sentence when the bell rings. These kids here aren't underprivileged."

RAISED SCENT PLATES

Yet one-room schools are dying for sound and substantial reasons. Mrs. Lundberg may preserve good three-R education, and Mrs. McKenney may prove that a one-room school can adopt new trends. But the bulk of such schools, says Robert Isenberg of the NEA's rural education department, "tend to be rather sorry, ill-equipped place." Buildings are as much as 100 years old. Most of

the teachers have had less than 4 years of college training.

The handicaps of having to teach all grades at once are ultimately insuperable, and the children often go into high schools unable to compete with pupils from bigger grade schools. Isenberg estimates that by 1970 there will be fewer than 5,000 one-room schools. The buildings will be torn down, sold as American Legion posts, or kept as reminders of the institution that first made possible the American ideal of universal education.

One Thousand Attend Community Protest Against Soviet Anti-Semitism

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

HON. OGDEN R. REID

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, April 8, 1965

Mr. REID of New York. Mr. Speaker, on April 4, I had the privilege of participating in a rally of over 1,000 persons from Port Chester, Rye, Harrison, and Greenwich at Congregation Kneses Tifereth on King Street in Port Chester to protest Soviet persecution of Jews, the closing of synagogues, schools, cemeteries, and the outlawing of Hebrew.

Mr. Speaker, it was a moving and solemn occasion, reflecting citizen concern and conscience. I hope the voices raised there and throughout the United States and the free world will be heard in Moscow.

It is my hope also, Mr. Speaker, that a sense of the Congress resolution condemning Soviet persecution will soon be passed and that its passage will have effect "to permit the free exercise of religion in the U.S.S.R. and the pursuit of culture by Jews and all others within its borders."

Mr. Speaker, I include the following article from the Port Chester Daily Item following my remarks:

DEFEND OUR BROTHERS—1,000 ATTEND COMMUNITY PROTEST AGAINST SOVIET ANTI-SEMITISM

(By David Ellingson)

Resolutions against the Soviet oppression of Jews will be introduced in Albany and Washington today.

A sense of Congress resolution will be introduced by Congressman OGDEN REID, Republican, of New York, while a joint resolution protesting Soviet oppression of Jews will be presented today in the State senate and assembly by Senator Max Berking, Democrat, of Rye, and Assemblyman Anthony Gioffre, Republican, of Port Chester. The resolution will urge President Johnson and the Congress to take action against such Soviet action as the closing of Jewish synagogues, schools and cemeteries in the U.S.S.R.

The 3 legislators announced their intention yesterday afternoon before over 1,000

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persons from Port Chester, Rye, Harrison, and Greenwich who gathered at Congregation Kneses Tifereth Israel on King Street in Port Chester to protest Soviet anti-Semitism.

Congressman REID told the audience that religious persecution of Jews in the U.S.S.R. is a shocking violation of the United Nations Charter.

Today he will introduce a concurrent sense of Congress resolution in the House of Representatives, calling for the Soviet Government to "permit the free exercise of religion and the pursuit of culture by Jews and all others within its borders."

The Congressman hoped that protests voiced at the synagogue yesterday will be heard around the world, particularly in Moscow. He urged that the United Nations Commission on Human Rights be allowed to enter the Soviet Union to investigate allegations of religious intolerance and persecution.

A telegram from Congressman RICHARD L. OTTINGER was read to the group. He has introduced a resolution in Congress condemning the U.S.S.R. for persecuting Jews.

Meetings similar to that held in Port Chester yesterday will be sponsored by various Jewish organizations throughout the United States within the next several weeks, according to Ernest Adler, program chairman for the KTI assembly.

Guest speaker Rabbi Herschel Schacter, spiritual leader of the Moshou Jewish Center in the Bronx, received a standing ovation when he pressed the interfaith assembly to seek measures which would allow the faith of our fathers to remain the faith of our children in a world everywhere at peace.

He proposed that petitions against Jewish oppression in the Soviet Union be circulated everywhere in an area communities and through the Nation. "This must not be shelved aside as just another issue in the cold war," he declared.

Americans, the rabbi said, should avail themselves of their opportunity to pass such petitions in a free country.

Rabbi Schacter has traveled and observed conditions behind the Iron Curtain. He stated that matzo has become the symbol around which Soviet Jews are gathering; it represents "a nonsensical resistance" against religion on the part of the Government. (Matzo bakeries are among Jewish institutions which the Government has closed.)

Yesterday's rally was not called to protest the politics and philosophy of the Russian Government, the rabbi observed, but "earnestly and sincerely to give voice to our deep chagrin over the fact that over 3 million Jewish people are being deprived of elementary, basic freedom."

The KTI rabbi, Joseph Speiser, presented a message to the assembly before other speakers were introduced. Citing scripture, he noted that the cry to be raised at the meeting was "Open up unto us the gates of righteousness, and if you cannot, then let my people go."

The 2-hour gathering was followed by a parade from the synagogue to Lyons Park on Putnam Avenue, where Port Chester Mayor John L. Messina read a proclamation setting aside this week in the village for protests against Soviet anti-Semitism.

The line of marchers stretched in large bunches for three blocks. Children leading the parade carried signs reading "Down with Russian Hitlers," "Let our people live with freedom," and "Equal rights for Jews in Russia."

Before he read his proclamation, the mayor recalled witnessing Nazi anti-Semitism during World War II in Germany. "Words can't express what we saw 20 years ago," he said, "but words today might prevent a recurrence."

Other religious, political and civic leaders had addressed the assembly while it met at the synagogue:

The Reverend Wesley D. Osborne, minister of Summerfield Methodist Church in Port Chester, and president of the Port Chester Ministers' Association, took his text from a teabag which carried the slogan "Conscience gets a lot of credit for cold feet."

He urged that groups seek rights which were granted by God before constitutions were ever drawn. "I must never again be a victim of cold feet," he said, "nor must you. It is a matter of humanity."

The Reverend Peter Rinaldi, pastor of Corpus Christi Church in Port Chester: "We must stand united in defense of our most sacred principles and of our brothers."

The Reverend William V. Guy, minister of the Bethesda Baptist Church in Port Chester: "Men of good will must not remain silent in the face of injustice."

The Reverend George W. Swope, minister of North Baptist Church in Port Chester: "We ought to search our own hearts and souls here in Port Chester" to determine if discrimination exists among groups in the village. All faiths have discriminated against others at times; "there are no black sheep or white sheep."

M. Paul Redd, president of the Rye-Port Chester chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People: "One of the best things in the world to tell Soviet Russia is that the United States has cleaned up its own backyard." He called for solutions to discrimination against Negroes in this country.

Capt. Charles A. West of the Salvation Army: "We must carry each others' burdens." He wished for a "vaccine to stamp out the evils we find in our world today."

Anthony Posillipo, supervisor of the town of Rye: "This large turnout is no surprise to those who know this community. You can count on the prayers and all-out support of the citizens of our community."

Rabbi Moses J. Sharagowitz of KTI and Rabbi Aaron Singer of the Harrison Jewish Community Center offered the invocation. The benediction was presented by Rabbi Moses Davidowitz of Temple Sholom in Greenwich.

Voting Rights and Selma, Ala.— Resolutions From Massachusetts

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

Friday, April 9, 1965

Mr. SALTONSTALL. Mr. President, one of the most direct and democratic expressions of government in this country is the traditional New England town meeting, which many Massachusetts communities have retained to this day. Within the past few weeks, town meetings in Concord, Natick, and Sudbury, Mass., have adopted resolutions expressing their deep concern over recent occurrences in Alabama and over the denial of voting rights to certain of our citizens. Copies of these resolutions have been forwarded to me; and I ask unanimous consent that they be printed in the Appendix of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, along with similar resolutions adopted by the city councils of Brockton and Cambridge, urging prompt enactment of

legislation guaranteeing the right to vote for all citizens.

There being no objection, the resolutions were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

ANNUAL TOWN MEETING MARCH 8 AND 15, 1965

Vote unanimously: That the citizens of the town of Concord adopt the following resolution:

"Resolved, That we, the citizens of Concord, Mass., in town meeting assembled, express our deepest concern over the violation in the State of Alabama of the fundamental personal rights and liberties given to every American by the Constitution of the United States.

"Since 1775, when, at the Bridge in Concord, men first fought and died for the cause of human freedom in our country, we have made progress toward realizing this ideal for all of our citizens. We are also well aware that much more needs to be done in all the States of the Union.

"That nearly two centuries later, American citizens must suffer and die in seeking these constitutional rights and liberties seems to us a retreat from principles so dearly bought by so many. Let therefore all of us resolve to increase our efforts to the end that the rights and liberties guaranteed by our Constitution will be enjoyed by all. Further

Resolved, That the Selectmen of Concord be and hereby are authorized to send copies of the foregoing Resolution to such public authorities in this State and elsewhere as they may deem advisable."

CORNELIA LAWRENCE,

Town Clerk.

RESOLUTION BY TOWN MEETING MEMBERS OF NATICK, MASS.

Resolved, That the town meeting members of Natick, Mass., here assembled in their 1965 annual meeting, hereby instruct the moderator to convey the following sentiments to President Lyndon B. Johnson:

"We deplore the apparent brutality recently shown by Alabama State police and other law enforcement officers to our fellow Americans in Selma, Ala. As we meet here tonight under one of the oldest forms of representative government in America it seems only proper that the precious right to vote no longer be denied to any law-abiding citizen for any reason, quasi-legal or otherwise. I am sure you will agree with us that the time has come when we must stop merely talking brotherhood and see that some action is taken to really guarantee that every American is truly accorded those equal rights we hear so much about."

Unanimously adopted upon motion duly made and seconded at the opening session of the 1965 annual town meeting, Tuesday, March 9, 1965.

FRANCIS G. MCGEE,

Town Moderator.

RESOLUTION BY CITIZENS OF SUDBURY, MASS.

Be it resolved, That we, the citizens of Sudbury, Mass., in town meeting assembled, register our feelings of outrage concerning the brutality of those in Selma, Ala., who have deprived American citizens of their constitutional and human rights.

We, too, feel the pain which the Reverend Mr. Reeb felt when he was viciously struck down. We feel that if our society is to exist another 189 years, indeed, if it is to survive, it will do so only if we support the concepts of freedom, of human dignity, of equality, of justice, and of brotherhood which our ancestors nourished into reality on these very grounds.

We, therefore, urge those in authority to use their voices and their good offices as we are attempting to use ours, to speak out—to speak out unequivocally in support of the